

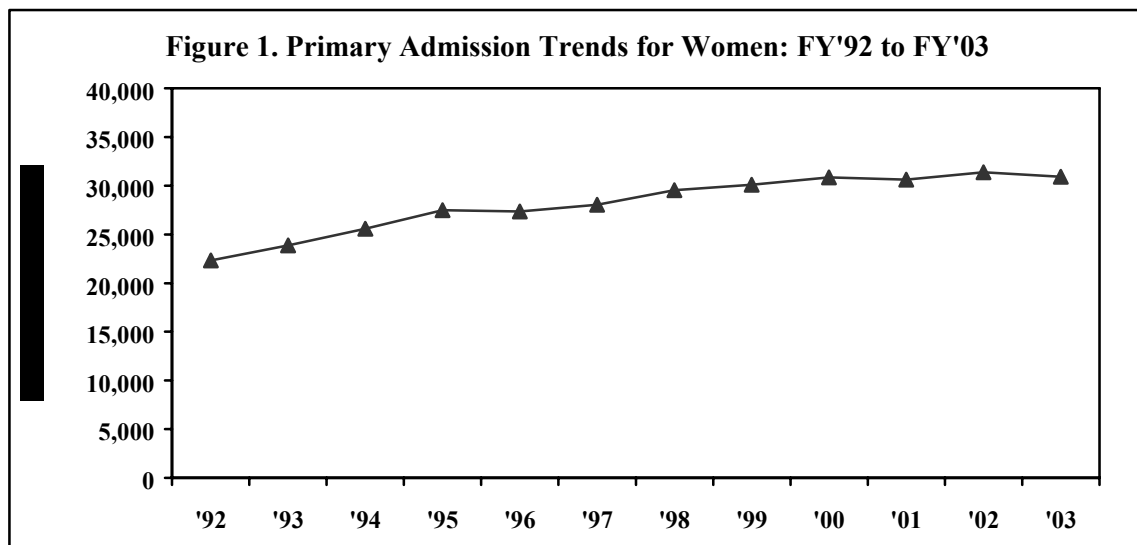
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACT SHEET: ADULT WOMEN ADMISSIONS

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

This fact sheet provides information on all admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Data were reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Management Information System in FY 2003.¹

Overall Treatment Admissions for Adult Women

In FY 2003, there were 31,763 women admitted to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts; of these 841 admissions were under 18 years of age.² This fact sheet presents data on the 30,922 adults 18 and older. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Fact Sheet. Figure 1 illustrates the admission trend for adult women, 18 years and older, to residential and outpatient services for Fiscal Years 1992 through 2003. The decline in the number of admissions reflects a reduction in program capacity rather than a decrease in need for services.



Characteristics of Admissions for Adult Women

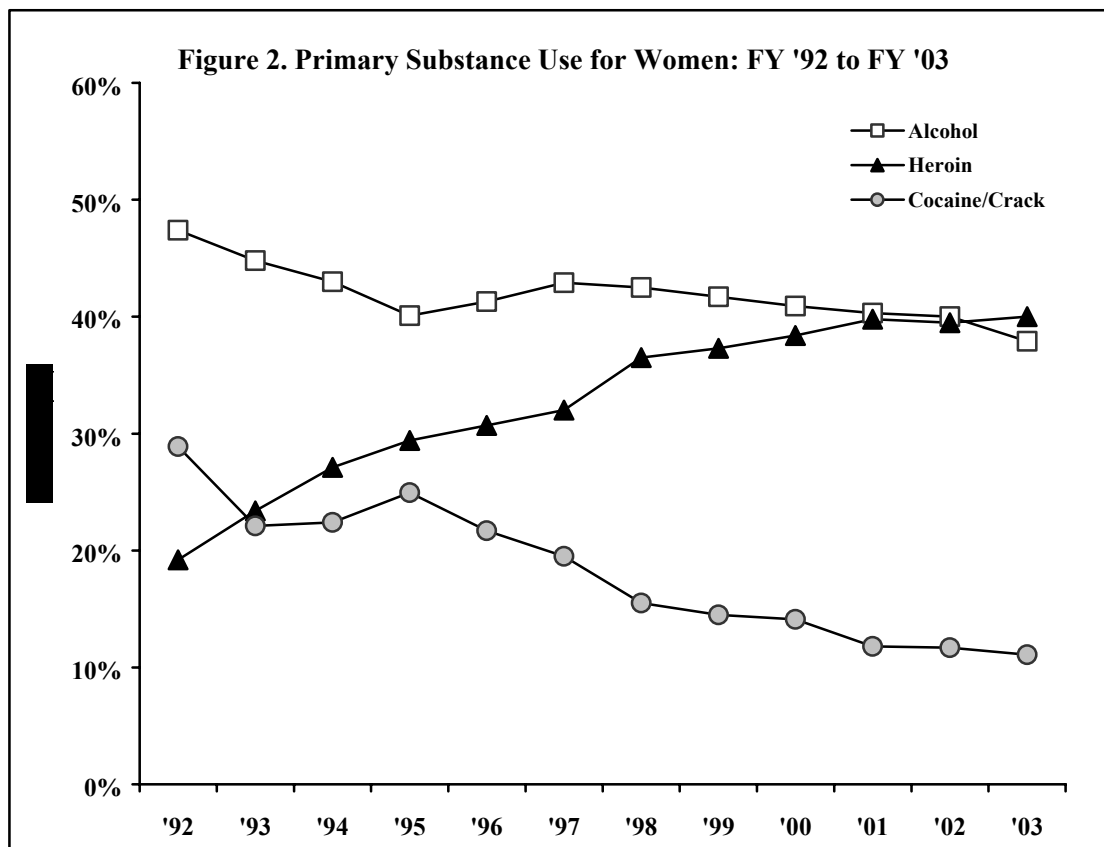
In FY 2003, female adult admissions to substance abuse treatment reported the following characteristics:

- 75.3% (23,276) were White, 12.0% (3,696) were Black, 9.3% (2,878) were Latino, and 3.5% (1,072) were other racial categories.
- 81.8% (25,279) were unemployed.
- 16.4% (5,077) were homeless.³
- 44.2% (13,660) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 31.6% (9,602) reported injection drug use (past year).
- Over a third (10,748) were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 35.1 years.
- 24.6% (7,603) had children under six years of age, 42.1% (3,202) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-four percent (13,655) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 36.7% (5,015) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2003, female admissions reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

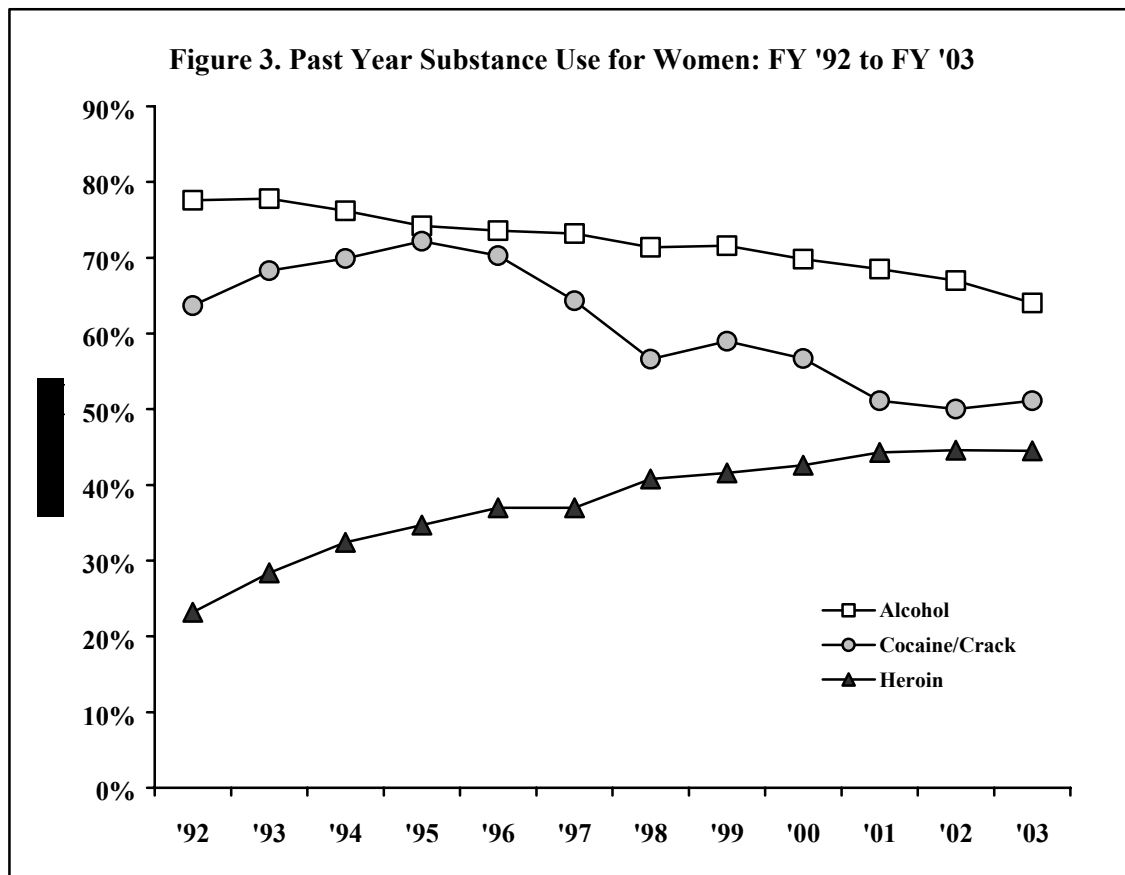
- 40.0% (12,381) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 37.9% (11,712) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 11.1% (3,437) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 3.7% (1,155) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 7.2% (2,237) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.



Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2003, at admission alcohol remained the most reported substance used in the past year among female clients. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

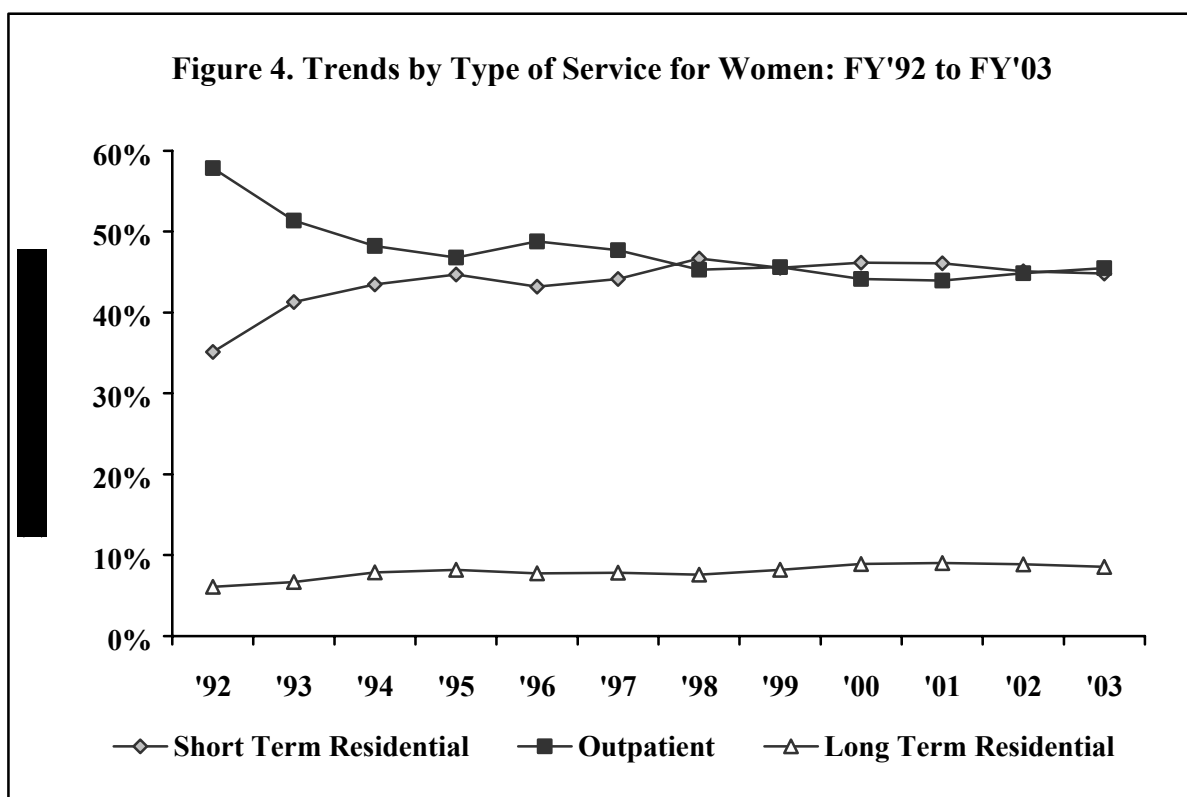
- 64.0% (19,788) reported using alcohol within the 12 months prior to admission.
- 51.1% (15,794) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 44.5% (13,772) reported past year heroin use.
- 23.4% (7,244) reported past year marijuana use.
- 39.7% (12,266) reported past year use of *other* drugs; this includes 16.0% other opiates/synthetics and 13.9% tranquilizers.
- Clients with prior mental health treatment were more likely to have used tranquilizers in the past year than clients with no prior mental health treatment; 17.3% of clients with prior mental health treatment reported using tranquilizers in the past year as compared to 11.2% of clients with no prior mental health treatment.



Admissions by Service Type

In FY 2003, female admissions received services in the following service modalities:

- 44.8% (13,860) were admitted to Short Term Residential Services (less than 30 days) including Acute Treatment Services (12,840), Transitional Support Services (981), and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery (33).
- 45.5% (14,066) received Outpatient Services including Day Treatment (1,203), 1st Offender Drunk Driver (1,912), Outpatient Counseling (7,467), Case Management (114), Compulsive Gambling (27), 2nd Offender Aftercare (295), Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult (71), Expanded Treatment Services (262), Acupuncture Detox (382), County Corrections (301), and Narcotic Treatment (2,032).
 - 6.6% (2,032) of all admissions received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 8.6% (2,649) were admitted to Long Term Residential Services (greater than 30 days) including Recovery Homes (1,178), Therapeutic Communities (416), 2nd Offender Residential (308), Specialized Residential for Women (473), Family Shelters (111), and Social Models (163).



¹ SAMIS data include information reported by all BSAS licensed substance abuse treatment programs for FY 1992 to FY 2003. These data include admissions to BSAS licensed programs that may be reimbursed by Medicaid or other public payers. Trends are reported beginning in FY 1992 when data were first collected in their current form.

² For more data on Substance Abuse see MassCHIP: <http://MassCHIP.state.ma.us>

³ These data include the homeless status reported by all primary admissions.

Short Term (<30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Women

In FY 2003, there were 13,860 female admissions to Short Term Residential (<30 days) Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Acute Treatment Services, Transitional Support Services, and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery.

Characteristics of Admissions

Female admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 75.4% (10,454) were White, 11.5% (1,598) were Black, and 10.3% (1,421) were Latino.
- 90.3% (12,513) were unemployed.
- 23.6% (3,273) were homeless.
- 29.4% (4,074) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 43.9% (6,088) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 34.9% (4,842) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 34.7 years.
- 23.3% (3,226) were parents of children under six years of age, 27.3% (880) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-three percent (5,947) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 23.8% (1,418) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Female admissions to all Short Term Residential Services reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 54.7% (7,578) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 32.3% (4,482) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 5.5% (758) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 0.4% (61) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 7.1% (981) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2003, at admission heroin and alcohol were the most reported substances used in the past year among female admissions to all Short Term Residential Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 60.6% (8,392) reported past year heroin use.
- 53.6% (7,429) reported past year alcohol use.
- 43.5% (6,023) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 12.8% (1,772) reported past year marijuana use.
- 31.4% (4,359) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 13.6% other opiates/synthetics, 0.3% PCP/other hallucinogens, 0.4% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 12.9% Tranquilizers, 0.5% Barbiturates/sedatives, less than 0.1% inhalants, 0.2% over the counter drugs, and 3.5% other drugs.

Types of Services

Female admissions to all Short Term Residential Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 92.6% (12,840) were admitted to Acute Treatment Services.
- 7.3% (1,014) received Transitional Support Services including Transitional Support Services and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery Services.

Outpatient Services Admissions by Adult Women

In FY 2003, there were 14,066 female admissions to all Outpatient Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Day Treatment, 1st Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, 2nd Offender Aftercare, Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult, Expanded Treatment Services, Acupuncture Detox, County Corrections, and Narcotic Treatment.

Characteristics of Admissions

Female admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 75.9% (10,674) were White, 11.8% (1,663) were Black, and 8.3% (1,172) were Latino.
- 71.7% (10,081) were unemployed.
- 5.9% (828) were homeless.
- 55.2% (7,759) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 19.6% (2,752) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 34.1% (4,789) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 35.6 years.
- 25.1% (3,533) were parents of children under six years of age, 56.9% (2,012) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-five percent (6,259) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 50.1% (3,133) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Female admissions to all Outpatient Services reported alcohol most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 43.7% (6,143) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 27.0% (3,800) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 14.6% (2,047) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 7.1% (996) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 7.7% (1,080) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2003, at admission alcohol was the most reported substance used in the past year among female admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 71.9% (10,111) reported past year alcohol use.
- 50.8% (7,150) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 31.4% (4,409) reported past year marijuana use.
- 29.2% (4,110) reported past year heroin use.
- 42.8% (6,020) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 17.3% other opiates/synthetics, 1.6% PCP/other hallucinogens, 2.3% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 13.3% Tranquilizers, 1.8% Barbiturates/sedatives, 0.3% inhalants, 0.9% over the counter drugs, and 5.3% other drugs.

Types of Services

Female admissions to all Outpatient Services, received care in the following types of programs:

- 15.7% (2,207) received DAE Services including 1st Offender Drunk Driver, and 2nd Offender Aftercare Services.
- 14.5% (2,032) received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 69.9% (9,827) received other outpatient services including Day Treatment, Outpatient Counseling, County Corrections, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, Acupuncture Detox, Criminal Justice Collaborative (Adult), and Expanded Treatment Services.

Long Term (>30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Women

In FY 2003, there were 2,649 female admissions to all Long Term Residential (>30 days) Treatment Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, 2nd Offender Residential, Specialized Residential for Women, Family Shelters, and Social Models.

Characteristics of Admissions

In FY 2003, Female admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 72.0% (1,907) were White, 14.6% (387) were Black, and 9.1% (241) were Latino.
- 91.7% (2,430) were unemployed.
- 32.2% (853) were homeless.
- 60.6% (1,605) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 31.4% (831) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 37.6% (996) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 34.6 years.
- 29.5% (782) were parents of children under six years of age, 35.0% (274) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-nine percent (1,291) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 32.8% (423) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Female admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported alcohol and heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 37.1% (983) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 33.1% (877) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 20.8% (552) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 3.1% (83) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 5.8% (154) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2003, at admission cocaine or crack were the most reported substances used in the past year among female admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 88.1% (2,334) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 76.4% (2,024) reported past year alcohol use.
- 42.4% (1,122) reported past year heroin use.
- 35.1% (930) reported past year marijuana use.
- 62.9% (1,665) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 21.1% other opiates/synthetics, 2.9% PCP/other hallucinogens, 3.4% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 21.8% Tranquilizers, 3.2% Barbiturates/sedatives, 0.6% inhalants, 2.0% over the counter drugs, and 7.8% other drugs.

Types of Services

Female admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 66.3% (1,757) received treatment in Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, and Social Model.
- 17.9% (473) were admitted to Specialized Residential Services for Women.
- 11.6% (308) were admitted to 2nd Offender Residential Services.
- 4.2% (111) received treatment in Family Shelters.